Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1:'66-1y.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons dealing anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Political.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON THE VETO.

The consideration of the Civil Rights Bill was resumed in the United States Senate after the President's veto, on Wednesday, the 4th. The correspondent of the "Advertiser" writes,—

The entire interest of Congress was centered in the Senate to-day, the floor being occupied for nearly two hours and a half by Senator Trumbull in review of the President's late veto message and in support of the Civil Rights Bill. The speech is conceded by everybody to be one of the few great speeches of recent years, and is commented upon by members of all political views as a masterpiece of clear and concise logic.

A brief outline of the speech with some notice of the speaker is thus given by the "Salem Register:"—

Judge Trumbull is an eminent jurist, having been for five years on the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and, in the U. S. Senate, a Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He reviewed in detail the President's objections, and answered them satisfactorily to the friends of the bill. He showed by a decision of Chief-Justice Marshall that a citizen of of the United States is a citizen of any individual State. He showed by precedents in our history that naturalization need not be by individuals, but may be "collective," as when all the whites of Texas, or Florida, or Louisiana, were made citizens. He agreed that States are represented in either house of Congress and through their Legislature, and that Congress must therefore ascertain whether these Legislatures are loyal. He quoted the President against himself, contrasting passages in his best considered speeches while Senator, with his present positions. He showed further that the President had done, without authority, in the South, precisely what this bill proposes to do by law, and demonstrated that his course in the South was a proof of the necessity and wisdom of the bill.

Mr. Trumbull thus commenced:—

Mr. President,— I fully share with the President of the United States the regret expressed that he was unable to sign the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and secure the means for their vindication. I regret it on my own account, because the just expectations raised when the bill was presented to the President before its introduction into the Senate have been disappointed. I regret it on the President's account, because it is calculated to alienate him from those who elevated him to power, and would gladly have rallied around his administration to sustain him in the principles upon which he was elected. But above all, sir, I regret it for liberty's sake, to secure which to ourselves and our posterity this Government was founded. Yet, if the bill is unconstitutional or unjust to the whole people, I would not have had the President approve it. That its provisions are not unjust to the whole or any portion of the people, nor unconstitutional, I shall endeavor to show by a candid and dispassionate examination of the President's various objections.

He begins these objections with the very first lines of the bill, which declare that all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are citizens of the United States. The bill, as originally introduced did not contain this provision. It was believed by myself and many others that all native-born persons, since the abolition of slavery, were citizens of the United States. This was the opinion of Mr. Bates, the Attorney General of Mr. Lincoln's administration; the opinion adopted by his administration, and acted upon since by all departments of the executive department, including the Secretary of State, who has issued passports to persons of color, recognizing them as citizens. It was the opinion expressed by Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State, that all persons born in the United States were citizens of the United States, not referring, of course, to slaves, slavery at that time existing in the country.

The president does not object to this declaration in the bill as unconstitutional. He does, however, say that "it does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship." [Mr. Trumbull then made several quotations to show that Mr. Johnson was in error in respect to law and fact in his statements: "The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship, thus to be conferred on the several excepted races, before mentioned, is now for the first time proposed to be given by law."]

By these various treaties, resolutions, and acts of Congress, it will be observed that Frenchmen and Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians, have at different times been made citizens of the United States; and among them some of the very classes mentioned in this bill; and yet the president tells us that this right of Federal citizenship is now for the first time proposed to be given by law.

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA ANSWERED.

"If," says the President, "as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such." That is true; but is the President to learn now for the first time that rule to be found in the very horn-books of the law, that an act declaring what the law is one of the most common of acts passed by legislative bodies? When there is any question as to what the law is, and for greater certainty, it is the most common thing in the world to pass a statute declaring it. May opinion is, such was the opinion of the attorney general, such my opinion of the present Secretary of State; such the opinion of Mr. Lincoln's administration in all its departments; such I believe to be the prevailing opinion in the United States, that all native born persons not subject to a foreign power, are, by virtue of their birth, citizens of the United States, But some dispute this; but hence, for greater certainty,, it is proper to pass this law; and the fact of its being a declaratory act is now made a reason for disapproving it by the president.

"But if such is not the law," says the President, "the grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are represented in Congress at the present time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the United States. This is a standing objection in all the veto messages of the President, not urged, it seems, against all bills, for the President tells us in his message that he has signed some forty bills. Why is it made an objection to this bill? The President does not state it as an objection applicable to this particular bill. It is a general objection which he makes applicable alike to all bills; and if there is any thing in it, no bill can pass the Congress of the United States till these States are represented here. Sir, whose fault is it that eleven States are not represented? By what fault of theirs is it that twenty-five loyal States, which have stood by this Union, and by the Constitution, are to be deprieved of their rights to legislate? If the reason assigned is a good one now, it has been a good one all the time for the last five years. If the fact that some States have rebelled against the Government is to take from the Government the right to legislate, then the criminal is to take advantage of his crime, the innocent are to be punished for the guilty.

THE RECENT PROCLAMATION.

Within a few days, the President has issued a proclamation, not of peace as the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) seemed to suppose; not a proclamation declaring that the Rebellion is over, but that in certain States it is over. The President does not tell us that Texas, one of the States that were in Rebellion, is in a condition to be represented here. And, if we are to wait for these eleven States, before legislating, must we not wait for Texas? The same principle would require us to wait for Texas as for the others? and she has not reorganized any form of government. Those States which have undertaken to reorganize have not yet been recognized as having a republican form of government, entitling them to representation. The Representatives chosen by most of them are persons fresh from the rebel Congress, or from the rebel armies,—men who could not take the requisite oath to entitle them to admission to seats. Are we to abstain from all necessary legislation for the nation until these States shall be admitted to representation, which, as organized, refuse to send Representatives entitled to admission, and insist on thrusting into Congress men whose hands are dripping with the blood of loyal men? Is the Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy, is his colleague, one of the Senators in the rebel Congress, to come here to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Are the men who organized a government that carried on a four years' war against us, —as the result of which this nation has had to spend more than three thousand million dollars, and as a consequence of which, more than a quarter of a million of patriotic heroes have laid down their lives upon the battle field and in army hospitals,—are those men to come here to legislate for the loyal people of this country? Sir, States can only be represented through State organizations. The members of this body can only be elected by State Legislatures. Members of the other house can only be elected in pursuance of State laws. Hence, as preliminary to any representation of a State in either house of Congress, it must first be determined whether there is a State government; whether there is a State Legislature having authority to elect Senators,—having authority to provide laws under which Representatives may be elected. There certainly was a time when there were no such Legislatures in any of these eleven States; there was a time when the only organized government in any of them was hostile to the United States; when every officer in it had abjured his allegiance to the United States, and sworn allegiance to a government hostile thereto. Will anybody pretend that while the State Government was in such hands, it was entitled to representation in either house of Congress? If not, shall we not inquire whether it has passed out of such hands, and into the hands of loyal men? And who but Congress is competent to make this inquiry? Mr. Lincoln in the last speech he ever made, alluding to his plan of reconstruction, said "I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might possibly be acceptable; *and also I distinctly protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States.*"

Sir, this proposition, that no bill is to be passed because certain States are unrepresented, when it is their own fault that they are unrepresented, would, if sanctioned and acted upon, be utterly destructive of the Government.

FOREIGNERS, CHINESE, GYPSIES.

But the President tells us that the bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro. Is that true? What is the bill? It declares there shall be no distinction in civil rights, between any other race, or color, and the white race. It declares that there shall be no different punishment inflicted on a colored man, in consequence of his color, than that which is inflicted on a white man for the same offence. Is that a discrimination in favor of the negro, and against the foreigner,—a bill, the only effect of which is to preserve equality of rights?

But perhaps it may be replied to this that the bill proposes to make a citizen of every person born in the United States; and, therefore, it discriminates in that respect against the foreigner. Not so; foreigners are all upon the same footing, whether black or white. The white child, who is born in the United States a citizen, is not to be presumed at its birth to be the equal intellectually with the worthy, intelligent, and patriotic foreigner who emigrates to this country, and, as is suggested by a senator behind me, even the infant child of a foreigner born in this land is a citizen of the United States long before his father. Is this, therefore, a discrimination against foreigners?

The President also has an objection to the making citizens of Chinese and Gypsies. I am told that but few Chinese are born in this country, and where the Gypsies are born I never knew. (Laughter). Like Topsy, it is questionable whether they were born at all, "but just come." (Laughter.) But, sir, perhaps the best answer to this objection, that the bill proposes to make citizens of Chinese and Gypsies, and this reference to foreigners, is to be found in a speech delivered in this body by a Senator occupying, I think, the seat now occupied across the chamber by my friend from Oregon (Mr. Williams), less than six years ago, in reply to message sent to this body by Mr. Buchanan, the then President of the United States, returning with his objections what was known as the Homestead Bill. On that occasion, the Senator to whom I allude said, "But this idea about poor foreigners, somehow or other, bewilders and haunts the imagination of a great many. I am constrained to say that I look upon this objection to the bill as a mere quibble on the part of the President, and as being hard pressed for some excuse in withholding his approval of the measure; and his allusion to foreigners in this connection looks to me more like the *ad captandum* of the mere politician or demagogue than a grave and sound reason to be offered by the President of the United States in a veto message upon so important a measure as the Homestead bill."

Mr. Sumner and Mr. Johnson—Who was the Senator?

Mr. Trumbull—That was the language of Senator Andrew Johnson, now President of the United States. (Laughter.) That is probably the best answer to this objection, though I should hardly have ventured to use such harsh language in reference to the President as to accuse him of quibbling, of demagoguery, and of playing the mere politician in sending a veto message to the Congress of the United States.

The President also makes some other allusions in this veto message of a similar character. For instance, he speaks of the impropriety of marriages between whites and blacks, and then he goes on to say, "I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races." Then for what purpose is it introduced into this message? Not surely as an *ad captandum* argument to excite prejudice, —the argument of a demagogue and politician. Mr. Johnson could not do that, having condemned such quibbles in Mr. Buchanan.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The president further says, "If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to color or race, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote in every State and Territory of the United States."

Perhaps the best answer I could give to this would be the answer of Andrew Johnson himself. He undertook to recognize State governments in the disloyal States. When he did so to whom did he extend the right of suffrage? To the blacks? No, sir; but he extended the right of suffrage to those who were authorized to vote under the laws of those States before the Rebellion: and, when urged to allow loyal blacks to vote, what was his answer? That he had no power; it was unconstitutional. But he has claimed and exercised the power to protect colored persons in their civil rights and if it be true that protection in civil rights carries with it the right of suffrage what becomes of the position which he assumed when he extended civil rights to the negroes, that he had no constitutional power to extend to them the right to vote,—that it was a right vested in the State with which he could not interfere? But, sir, the granting of civil rights does not, and never did, in this country, carry with it political rights, or, more properly speaking, political privileges. A man may be a citizen in this country without a right to vote or without a right to hold office. The right to vote and to hold office in the States depends upon the legislation of the various States. The right to hold certain offices under the Federal Government depends upon the Constitution of the United States. [Mr. T. then introduced several quotations from Blackstone, Kent, and others, shown what are meant by civil rights.]

"The equality of rights is the basis of the commonwealth," is said in a note to Kent; and Kent himself, in speaking of these rights says, "The absolute rights of individuals may be resolved into the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right to acquire and enjoy property. These rights have been justly considered and frequently declared by the people of this country to be natural, inherent, and inalienable."

The President, in his Annual Message, says, "The American system rests on the assertion of the *equal* rights of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

How is it that every person born in these United States owes allegiance to the government? Every thing that he is or has—his property and his life—may be taken by the Government of the United States, in its defence or to maintain the honor of the nation; and can it be that our ancestors struggled through a long war, and set up this Government, and that the people of our day have struggled through another war, with all its sacrifices and all its desolation, to maintain it; and at last that we have got a government which is all powerful to command the obedience of the citizen, but has no power to afford him protection? Is that all that this boasted American citizenship amounts to? Go tell it, sir, to the father whose son was starved at Andersonville; or the widow whose husband was slain at Mission Ridge; or the little boy who leads his sightless father through the streets of your city, made blind by the winds and sand of the Southern coast; or the thousand other mangled heroes to be seen on every side that this Government, in defence of which the son and the husband fell, the father lost his eyes, and the others were crippled, had the right to call these persons to its defence, but has no right to protect the survivors or their friends in any right whatever, in any of the States. Sir, it cannot be. Such is not the meaning of our Constitution. Such is not the meaning of American citizenship. This Government which would go to war to protect its meanest—I will not say citizen—inhabitant, if you please, in any foreign land, whose rights were unjustly encroached upon, has certainly some power to protect its own citizens in their own country. Allegiance and protection are reciprocal rights.

Judge Trumbull proceeds to consider the other sections of the bill, and in detail to defend them, with great ability and logical acuteness, from the objections which Mr. Johnson had brought against them. He derives the materials of his defence in great measure from the President himself, those acting under his authority. Thus:—

"THE BILL UNNECESSARY."

"But," says the president, "I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality." That statement makes it necessary that I should advert to the facts, and show whether there is any likelihood of such conflicting legislation; and my testimony comes from the President himself, or those acting under his authority. [Mr. T. then quotes statements in respect to laws in several States.] Now, sir, what becomes of this declaration that there is no necessity for any measure of this kind? Here are the laws of Texas, of Mississippi, of Virginia, to which I have referred; and laws equally oppressive exist in some of the other States. Is there no necessity to protect a freedman, when he is liable to be whipped if caught away from home? No necessity to protect a freedman in his rights, when he is not permitted to hold or lease a piece of ground in a State? No necessity to protect a freedman in his rights, who will be reduced to a slavery worse than that from which he has been emancipated if a law is permitted to be carried into effect? Sir, these orders emanate and this information comes from officers acting by Presidential authority; and yet the President tells us there is no danger of conflicting legislation.

He says, "In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without invading the immunities of legislators.' Let us see if they could. If adequate judicial means could be provided without invading these immunities, why, let me ask, did he not adopt them? [Mr. T. then quoted orders issued the present year, by the President's authority, by Generals Canby in Louisiana, Terry in Virginia and Sickles in North Carolina, directing that. "All laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants;" No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or testify because of color or caste;" "To secure the same equal justice and personal liberty to the freedmen as to other inhabitants, no penalties or punishments different from those to which all other persons are amenable, shall be imposed on freed people;" &c.] Why, sir, here are the very provisions of this bill embodied in military orders issued under Presidential authority. And yet the President tells us there is no necessity for this bill.

OBJECTIONS TO OTHER SECTIONS.

The President objects to the third section of the bill, that it gives the district courts exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offences committed against the act. Well, sir, that is no new thing. The United States Courts have always had jurisdiction of crimes and offences committed against the United States laws. [Mr. T. then speaks of the President's objections to the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sections.] But, sir all these provisions of the bill are copied from the statute of 1850, known as the "Fugitive Slave Act," for which Andrew Johnson voted. [Mr. T. stated that that act had been repeatedly held by the courts to be constitutional; and that its machinery, which had become infamous when used for keeping human beings in bondage, might be as properly and honorably used for securing their liberty, as a loyal soldier might use a weapon wrested from rebel hands. He then stated that the eigth and ninth sections had been copied *verbatim et literatim* from a statute enacted March 10, 1838, and approved by Martin Van Buren. The remainder of the speech we give in full.]

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

Mr. President,—I have now gone through this veto message, replying with what patience I could command to its various objections to the bill. Would that I could stop here, that there was no occasion to go farther; but justice to myself; justice to the State whose Representative I am; justice to the people of the whole country, in legislation for whose behalf I am called to participate; justice to the Constitution I am sworn to support; justice to the rights of American citizenship it secures, and to human liberty, now imperiled,—requires me to go farther. Gladly would I refrain from speaking of the *spirit* of this message; of the *dangerous doctrines* it promulgates; of the *inconsistencies and contradictions* of its author; of his *encroachments upon the Constitutional rights of Congress*; of his *assumption of unwarranted powers*, which, if persevered in, and not checked by the people, must eventually lead to a subversion of the Government and the destruction of liberty.

Congress, in the passage of the bill under reconsideration, sought no controversy with the President; so far from it, *the bill was proposed with a view to carry out what were supposed to be the views of the President, and was submitted to him before its introduction into the Senate.* I am not about to relate private declarations of the President; but it is right that the American people should know that the controversy which exists between him and Congress in reference to this measure is of his own seeking. Soon after Congress met, it became apparent that there was a difference of opionion between the President and some members of Congress in regard to the condition of the rebellious States and the rights to be secured to freedmen.

The President, in his annual message, had denied the Constitutional power of the General Government to extend the elective franchise to negroes; but he was equally decided in the assertion of the right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This was his language: "But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property." There were some members of Congress who expressed the opinion, that in the reorganization of the rebellious States, the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored man, though this was not the prevailing sentiment of Congress. All were anxious for a reorganization of the rebellious States, and their admission to full participation in the Federal Government, as soon as these relations could be restored with safety to all concerned.

Feeling the importance of harmonious action between the different departments of the Government, and an axious desire to sustain the President, for whom I had always entertained the highest respect, I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session. Without mentioning any thing said by him, I may with propriety state, that, acting from the considerations I have stated, and believing that the passage of a law by Congress, securing equality in civil rights when denied by State authorities to freedmen and all other inhabitants of the United States would do much to relieve anxity in the North, to induce the Southern States to secure these rights by their own action, and thereby remove many of the obstacles to an early reconstruction, I prepared the bill substantially as it is now returned with the President's objections. After the bill was introduced and printed, a copy was furnished him; and, at a subsequent period, when it was reported that he was hesitating about signing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, he was informed of the condition of the Civil Rights Bill, then pending in the House, and a hope expressed that if he had objections to any of its provisions he would make them known to its friends, that they might be remedied, if not destructive of the measure; that there was believed to be no disposition on the part of Congress and certainly none on my part, to have bills presented to him which he could not approve. He never indicated to me, nor, so far as I know, to any of his friends, the least objection to any of the provisions of the bill after its passage. The bill was framed, as was supposed, in entire harmony with his views, and certainly in harmony with what he was then, and has since been doing in protecting freedmen in their civil rights all through the rebellious States. It was strictly limited to the protection of the civil rights belonging to every freeman, the birth right of every American citizen, and carefully avoided conferring or interfering with political rights or privileges of any kind.

THE PRESIDENT'S INCONSISTENCY.

The bill neither confers nor abridges the right of any one, but simply declares, that, in civil right, there shall be an equality among all classes of citizens, and that all alike shall be subject to the same punishment. Each State; so it does not abridge the great fundamental rights belonging under the Constitution to all citizens; may grant or withhold such civil rights as it pleases. All that is required is that in this respect its laws shall be impartial. And yet this is the bill now returned with the President's objections, and such objections! What are they? That "in all our history, in all our experience as a people living under Federal and State laws, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before proposed or adopted." Have I not already shown in the action of the President himself; through Gen. Sickles, declaring that all laws shall be applicable alike to all inhabitants, and in various acts of Congress, a precedent for every provision of this bill?

"The details of the bill," says the President, "establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race." With what truth this can be said of the bill which declares that the civil rights, and the punishment of all races, including of course the colored, shall be the same as those of white persons, let an intelligent public judge. "They" [the details], says the President, "interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between the inhabitants of the same State,—an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government, which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, toward centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government." All this is said by a President who, by his own fiat, issued through General Howard, set aside an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, and, by another order, through General Terry, an act of the Virginia Legislature, and *forbade* any magistrate or civil officer from attempting to execute it; who, through General Canby, ordered the State Courts in his department to suspend all suits against persons charged with offences for which white persons were not punished; and we all know the penalty which would have been visited upon State judges or officials for violations of any of these orders; a President, who, after vetoing a provision of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, because it secured the occupancy of land under Major-Gen. Sherman's order, for the limited period of three years, himself issued an order within less than thirty days afterward, through H. W. Smith, Asst. Adjt. General, declaring that grants of land to the freed people, in compliance with General Sherman's special field order No. 15, dated Jan. 16, 1865, will be regarded as good and valid.

Well may we exclaim, in view of these acts of the President, in his own language, when discussing a veto of President Buchanan: "Oh, consistency! thou art a jewel much to be admired, but rarely to be found." In view of these facts, who is it that is breaking down the barriers of the States, and making strides towards centralization? Is it Congress by the passage of this bill, or the President, who, without law, is arrogating to himself far greater powers than any conferred by this bill? Let it not be said that the President exercises these vast powers by virtue of the war power. He told us in his annual message that the war was over; and whether over or not, no incidental powers are vested by the Constitution in the President—either as President, or Commander-in-Chief of the army. That instrument gives Congress power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. The President is required, in carrying out his powers, *to act in obedience to law, the very thing which he refuses to do.*

He says, "The tendency of this bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of the rebellion." *What assumption in one who denies the authority to punish those who violate United States laws under color of State authority!* a doctrine from which the Rebellion sprung, and in entire harmony with the declaration of Mr. Buchanan that there was no power to coerce a State. But, sir, out of the mouth of Senator Andrew Johnson I will prove that President Andrew Johnston has violated the spirit of the Constitution, if not its letter, in vetoing this bill. It will be remembered that the bill passed both Houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds majority,—the vote in the Senate being yeas 33, nays 12; and in the House, yeas 111, nays 38.

I will read from the remarks of Senator Andrew Johnson on the veto of the Homestead bill by Mr. Buchanan. "The President of the United States presumes—yes, sir, I say presumes—to dictate to the American people and to the two Houses of Congress, in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, that this measure shall not become a law. Why do I say this? I ask, is there any difference in the spirit of the Constitution whether a measure is sanctioned by a two-thirds vote before its passage or afterwards? When a measure has been vetoed by the President, the Constitution requires that it shall be reconsidered, and passed by a two-thirds vote in order to become a law. But here in the teeth of the Executive, there was a two-thirds vote in favor of this bill. The vote was 36 to 2 in this body. The two Houses have said this bill is constitutional and right.

"In the other House, reflecting the popular sentiment of the nation, the vote was 112 to 51; ten more than two-thirds majority which the Constitution requires; and, when there is a two-thirds vote for a measure, I say it is against the spirit of the Constitution for the Executive to say, "No, you shall not have this measure; I will take all the chances of vetoing it." Apply this language to the facts connected with this bill and then say *who has violated the spirit of the Constitution.*

THE AMENDMENT OTHERWISE A CHEAT.

This bill in no manner interferes with the municipal regulations of a State which protects all alike in their rights of person and property. It could have no operation in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, or most of the States of the Union. How preposterous then, to charge, that, unless some State can have and exereise the right to punish somebody, or to deny somebody a civil right, on account of his color, its rights as a State will be destroyed. It is manifest, that, unless this bill can be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and their rights, whatever may have been the opinion of the President at one time as to "good faith requiring the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property." It is now manifest from the character of his objections to this bill that *he will approve no measure that will accomplish the object.* [That the second clause of the constitutional amendment gives this pawer there can be no question. Some have contended that it gives the power even to confer the right of suffrage. I have not thought so, because I have never thought suffrage any more necessary to the liberty of a freedman than of a non-voting white, whether child or female; but his liberty under the Constitution he is entitled to; and whatever is necessary to secure it to him he is entitled to have, be it the ballot or the bayonet. If the bill now before us—and which goes no farther than to secure civil rights to the freedmen—cannot be passed, then the Canstitutional amendment proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants of the land is *a cheat and a delusion.*

I cannot better conclude what I have to say than in the language of Mr. Johnson on the occasion of the veto of the Homestead Bill, when, after stating the fact that the President was inconsistent, and changed his opinion with reference to a great measure and a great principle, is no reason why a Senator or Representative who had acted understandingly should change his opinion, he said, "I hope the Senate and House of Representatives, who have sanctioned this bill by a more than a two-thirds majority, will, according to the Constitution, exercise their privilege and power, and *let the bill become a law of the land*, according to the high behest of the American people."

Miscellaneous.

Gen. Grant was arrested and fined for fast driving in the streets of Washington last week.

A Bill has been introduced in into Senate to provide for the National defence by establishing a uniform volunteer militia throughout the United States.

Secretary Stanton left Washington on Wednesday morning on a visit to his mother, and returned next day. The efforts for his removal on the part of Rebels and Copperheads are unceasing, but it is not likely that they will be successful.

A Resolution prohibiting the sale of spiritous liquors in the Capitol building passed the Senate on Wednesday by a vote of yeas 33, nays 2—Messrs. Davis, of Kentucky, and McDougal of California voting in the negative.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature to prevent conductors on street railways from collecting fares excepting from such passengers as are provided with seats. The object of the proposed law is, of course, to prevent the overcrowding of cars.

On the recommendation of Postmaster General Dennison the President has nominaced Joseph S. Knipe, Postmaster of Harrisburg, Pa., vice George Bergner removed, and sent his appointment to the Senate for confirmation.

The Reconstruction Committee are still considering a plan for restoration and the Constitutional Amendment in regard to representation, which is said to meet with great favor among the varied political elements of that party.

The House Committee on Commerce were instructed to-day to see what legislation is necessary to prevent the introduction of cholera into this country. The committee will probably report a bill prohibiting over crowded emigrant vessels from landing.

ONLY TWENTY-SIX DAYS FROM JAPAN.—A gentleman in Boston has received a telegraphic dispatch, via San Francisco, from Japan, which was only twenty-six days coming. This is believed to be the quickest time yet made.

A copy of the resolutions passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking Edgar Cowan to resign the U. S. Senatorship, was ordered by a subsequent resolution of the Legislature to be sent to the President of the United States and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

THE COTTON CROP.—Mr. De Bow, publisher of the Southern Review bearing his name has testified before the reconstruction committee, and stated his conviction that the cotton crop of the South this year will not exceed 1,500,000 bales, and that the old stock of cotton is substantially exhausted.

Owen's Lake, among the Sierra Nevadas, in California, is a natural tan pit; its waters are so strong of borax, alum, alkalis &c, that one draught will poison a man, and one immersion clean a dog of his hair; and Indians seeking refuge in it from white men's bullets find a sharp and sure watery grave.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, declines to be a candidate for the office he now fills by military appointment. His main reason is that he is poor and without a home, and cannot afford to spare four years of his life in official duties, while his family are in urgent need of his labor.

It is also understood that the President has appointed ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, Collector of Internal Revenue at Pittsburgh, though the nomination has not yet been sent to the Senate. It is intimated that there will be other changes in the Pittsburgh offices.

WAR IN EUROPE.—There are threatenings of a war between Austria and Prussia. At last accounts each power was moving troops rapidly to its frontier, and we may expect to hear by every arrival that hostilities have commenced. The strife is for the possession of the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies.

A NEW Constitutional amendment on the subject of representation is to be brought before Congress at an early day, for which it is believed a two-thirds vote can be had in both Houses. It denies representation to that portion of the people when males over 21 years of age are denied the right of suffrage, except for crime or participation in Rebellion.

Two bills to equalize the distribution of National currency are pending before the Senate Finance Committee. Both are looking to the same end, though one, introduced by Senator Fessenden, proposes to increase the national banking capital $15,000-000, so as to fill the *pro rata* to which some States and Territories are entitled.

Loyal Republicans are arriving at Washington daily from the South, who strongly oppose any modification of the test oath looking to the admission to Congress of men who were identified with the late Rebellion, but, on the contrary, desire its provisions to be made still more stringent, and assert that in their opinion the Radicals are the truest and best friends of the Southern people.

SECRETARY STANTON lately wrote to Governos Brownlow requesting that those rebels under indictment by the civil Courts of Tennessee should be left to the disposal of the military authorities, as they had been paroled. Governor Brownlow replied, stating, among other things, that he had no right to

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY APRIL 27, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

A NEW PHASE OF THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The public have been very much surprised, within the last week or two, to hear that the controversy between the two great rival railroad interests in Pennsylvania, the Atlantic and Great Western and Pennsylvania Central, has terminated in a coalition, or in other words, in a formidable alliance between these two powerful monopolies.

It will be recollected by our readers that the Atlantic and Great Western, in the outset of the railroad controversy last year, proposed securing a route through Pennsylvania to New York, without deviating to the right or to the left, giving Philadelphia and Pittsburgh the go-by. This, as Pennsylvanians, we could not countenance, nor did the project meet with favor any where as far as we were able to learn. The Atlantic and Great Western finding itself seriously pressed, entered into negotiations with the Catawissa Company for a perpetual lease of their road, which lease was consummated; sometime thereafter a similar lease was entered into between the same parties and the Reading railroad. The Pennsylvania Central issued an injunction against the Catawissa lease, to which the Reading railroad became a party, and on a hearing of the merits of the case before his honor, Judge Read, that distinguished jurist decided that the lease was null and void, on the ground, principally, that roads of different gauges are not connecting roads—the Atlantic and Great Western being a broad gauge, and the Catawissa and Reading narrow gauge roads. It is now apparent that the Atlantic and Great Western has accepted the decision of Judge Read as a finality, and to avoid further litigation and difficulty, has sought an alliance with the Pennsylvania Central.

The arrangement between these high contracting parties obviates the necessity of an extension of the Atlantic and Great Western through Pennsylvania for the present. All the freight of the Atlantic and Great Western heretofore transported over the New York and Erie Railroad to New York, is hereafter to be conveyed over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to Philadelphia. It will be recollected that the Pennsylvania Central railroad owns the Philadelphia and Erie. The advantages of this contract will benefit Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Central, while the great central portion of Pennsylvania, lying north and out of reach of the Central railroad, will be thrown back for many years, when all the world thought they had a railroad, to develope their boundless resources, within their grasp. Thus the exclusive, selfish policy of the Central railroad operates against the best interest of a section of the State teeming with inhabitants and second to none in resources.

The Reading railroad, which entered the Atlantic and Great Western arrangement to secure an out-let to the "Great West," by this master stroke of railroad policy, is entirely "left out in the cold," completely "sacked." Our object in writing this article is to draw the attention of the parties who control this thriving improvement to what is generally known as the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top railroad route. This road was incorporated on the 5th of May, 1854, under the title of the "Duncannon, Landisburg, and Broad Top railroad Company," with a capital stock of eight hundred thousand dollars. (See appendix to Pamphlet Laws, 1856, page 608.) Up to this time no effort has been made by the Company to make the road. A survey of the route into the Broad Top coal region has been made, but here it stopped off and nothing has been done since. For the purpose of showing the condition of the Legislation upon this route, we will "run down" the various supplements to the above act, and we think that the route is almost, if not quite as well, covered with a "mantle of Legislative enactments" as the Southern Pennsylvania.

A supplement, approved on the fifth of May, 1855, (see appendix to P. L. for 1856, page 676,) changes the name from "Duncannon, Landisburg, and Broad Top Company" to "Sherman's Valley and Broad Top railroad company," and fixes the eastern terminus of said road at the mouth of Fishing creek in Juniata county. A further supplement to the act of incorporation was approved the 26th day of February, 1856, appendix to P. L. for 1856, page 714, legalizing the issuing of bonds, the payment of interest to stockholders, extending the time for the construction of the road and validating the subscription of stock to said road. A further supplement was approved on the 12th day of May, 1857, (see appendix to P. L., page 583,) the first section of which reads as follows:

"That the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top railroad company be authorized to extend their road by the most practicable route, and to connect with the Connellsville and Pittsburgh railroad and with the Allegheny Portage railroad."

The same supplement empowers the company "to hold in their corporate capacity, within the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon, two thousand acres of mineral lands, and to mine and transport coal, iron, or other products of coal lands, and to use and dispose of the same for the best interest of said corporation." It also empowers said corporation to "construct lateral railroads, from the main line of their railroad to such convenient point or points in either or any of the counties, into or through which the main line of the railroad may pass, and to connect the same with any other railroad or railroads, at such places as the president or directors of said railroad company may deem advantageous and promotive of the interest of said company." This, we have an idea, is extensive enough for all practical purposes. The fifth section of the same supplement authorizes the president and directors of the company to issue additional capital stock if they "deem it necessary."

A supplement to the act of incorporation approved 31st day of March, 1859, appendix to P. L. for 1860, page 832, changes the name from "Sherman's Valley and Broad Top railroad company" to the "Pennsylvania Pacific railroad company," with all the former privileges and restrictions. The second section reads thus:

"That the Pennsylvania Pacific railway company shall have authority to extend their railway westward to the State line of Maryland and Virginia, if the directors thereof shall so determine."

This, it seems to us, is about all that the company could desire. A further supplement approved the 12th day of February, 1862, P. L. for same year, page 115, extends the time for the completion of the road "for five years from the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four." On the 1st day of April, 1863, P. L. for same year, page 206, a further supplement was passed; the first section repeals certain acts changing name, and the remainder of the act reads thus:

"SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this act, the name of the said corporation shall be the South-Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under which name, style and title the said corporation shall retain all its franchises, immunities and liabilities heretofore conferred, or imposed, by law.

SEC. 3. That the president and directors of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company may, for the purpose of completing their road, and its extensions, increase the capital stock of the said company in a further amount, not exceeding one hundred thousand shares."

By a close investigation of the acts of Assembly, we are satisfied that the route we have been discussing has all the Legislation that it requires, unless it should be in regard to the eastern terminus of the road. We earnestly urge the Reading railroad company to secure this route without delay. At present there is no other practicable route, unoccupied, to the great West that requires so little, if any, Legislation. The people along this route will subscribe to the extent of their means, and should the road be built, the Pennsylvania Central, we are satisfied, will have a rival worthy of her steel.

THE SECRET OF OPPOSITION.

Many reasons are assigned for the bitter opposition which the Civil Rights Bill meets with at the hands of the Chivalry, and their Northern allies, conferring, as it does, merely civil, without any political rights. The most satisfactory solution we can find, is that the Chivalry, notwithstanding the inferiority of the negro and his exclusion from political rights, are still afraid of falling behind in a fair race if they are obliged to start even. It may be bad for the Chivalry and their friends, but it can't be helped. They will now have a chance to show their boasted superiority and if they fail it will be their own fault. Toe the mark, ye Chivalry. Come to time. The negro is eager to obtain education and gladly welcomes schools, books, papers and every means of acquiring information. Let the Chivalry go to work, establish free schools, introduce and circulate newspapers, and educate their people or the negro will get the start. So much for the foolish fear of negro equality. If the Civil Rights Bill forces the Southern people to establish schools and educate the poor as well as the rich, it will have done more to regenerate the South than all the legislation of the last half century.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Having failed to obtain from the Legislature of the State an enactment legalizing Sabbath breaking, the Philadelphia Passenger Railway Companies have resorted to a new dodge for the purpose of defying the moral and law-abiding citizens, not only of the city, but of the commonwealth. It is announced that by a contract between the Post Office Department and the Union Passenger Railway Company, boxes for the reception of letters are to be placed on each car and the Railway declared a mail route, in order to enable the company to defy the laws of the State and outrage the moral sense of the community. We had no reason to expect anything better from the Railroad Company, but it is a scandal and a disgrace to the nation that one of the Departments of the Government should prostitute the powers delegated to it, to the encouragement of immorality, and the assistance of an unscrupulous corportion to gratify its avarice, by a defiance of the laws of God and man.

THE LATEST RADICAL OUTRAGE.

The Radicals have been guility of many wanton acts outraging the sensitive feelings and invading the Constitutional rights of the Modern Democracy. The latest evidence of their unrelenting and cruel malignity is thus related by the *Evening Post*:

"We agree with the *World* and the *Daily News*, that the Constitution is going to ruin. The Republican party, whose fiendish hatred towards the South is well known to the readers of copperhead journals, has at last succeeded in inflicting upon its democratic opponents an almost fatal blow. The country shudders at the malignity, the horrid and brutal hatred, which is seen to animate the Republican party and its representatives in Congress, who actually, a few days ago, by a close party vote, banished whiskey from the Capitol—the buildings in which this rump Congress is permitted to hold its sessions.

"Could anything be more outrageous or unconstitutional than this? Was control over Congressional whiskey specifically granted by our wise forefathers to the general government? No! And if such control was not granted, must it not therefore be counted amongst the sacred reserved rights of the states? We do not marvel that the *World*, the *Daily News*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and other eminent "democratic" journals, denounce Congress as a "Rump" and call the Republicans disunionists. Mr. Garret Davis of Kentucky is probably more determined than ever before to become an alien enemy of the United States, and to do all he can to destroy the republic; and no doubt he will find a zealous ally in Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware.

"After such an atrocious act of tyranny and usurpation as this exclusion of whiskey, we suppose nothing more is needed to convince southern politicians that the Constitution they so dearly love is shamefully violated by the rump Congress, and that the Republican party, which continues to gain all the elections in the northern states, is animated by sentiments of the most ferocious and unrelenting hatred towards the whole southern people."

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.—Next week our court convenes and a number of applications for license to sell intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, will be made. It is needless to rehearse the fearful ravages of this bane of humanity, among all classes of society. Judge King nobly took the initiative in checking the violation (alas too common) of the laws, at the last court by declaring that licenses would be withheld from all persons disregarding the laws, whenever he was advised of such disregard either by information or petition. Let any person knowing of violations of the law by parties applying for the granting of new licenses, make information of the same. Where these violations are known to the community let those who desire the peace and welfare of their people, protest against the granting of license to those who have heretofore been guilty of violating the law, or who by their own intemperance are rendered unfit to be entrusted with license. Here is an opportunity for some person or persons in nearly every community or village in the country to perform a work, for which every good citizen will be thankful, but which few have the moral courage to undertake. Where are our Good Templars? Who will take the initiative? The work, once begun, will be half done, only let us have a beginning.

Texas Correspondence.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, March 25th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR: Since my last, our town has been the theatre of considerable excitement, on account of the wanton killing of a Freedman named Jackson Northweather, by an inhuman monster named Bullock. The facts are as follows: Bullock, one of the many desperadoes infesting this State, was in a grocery drinking on Sunday evening, the 18th inst. when he observed three Freedmen passing by the door, he drew his revolver, remarking "there goes some niggers, see me shoot one." Fortunately his pistol missed fire. Immediately Northweather passed from the opposite direction, when he again drew his pistol saying "there goes a g—d d——d nigger, I'll shoot him to see him kick," an "taking deliberate aim shot him in the lef shoulder, the ball passing through the body. Death soon after resulted. The Inquest was a very remarkable affair, for although two of its members were in the same room with Bullock, when he fired the fatal shot, yet they returned a verdict—"Came to his death by a pistol shot." One member tried t have the *name* and *facts* stated, but was hooted down, by such remarks as "Oh! that is none of our business, we are only empanneled to take cognizance of the fellow being dead," etc. Of course it was impossible to effect the arrest of Bullock as he was provided with a horse, and escaped immediately after perpetrating the outrage.

The greatest animosity is felt toward the negro, by all that formerly advocated Secession, and who fired rebel bullets at loyal breasts—another feature is noticeable, that the same elements have to a man gone to supporting President Johnson, since his veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill," and other equally unexplainable positions. What it really means I do not know, but it is a fact, while the soldiers and tried unionists are to a man dissatisfied with his course—as for the Freedman, he looks on fearing that he shall be crushed between the upper and neither millstone, i.e. Sumner and Johnson. From the above you can see how unfortunate must be his position. The President may talk of the people's being reconstructed, but I assure you they are by no means decently *white-washed*. Here in this district the *lash* is *yet* used upon the *bare* backs of former slaves, and that too by the sanction of a thing in the uniform of the Government. Yes, Mr. Editor, when these men went to complain to a Captain now stationed at Jasper, and of whom they had a right to expect redress, they were compelled by force to return to their former *master*, and recommended to be whipped. An investigation, will doubtless soon be had, and the party punished. The Freedmen are generally prosperous in the immediate neighborhood receiving from $8 to $26 per month being clothed by the protection of the Freedmen's Bureau. From the best data in my posession I think the Cotton crop in this state, will be an average one. We have two schools established at this point for Freedmen, and they are doing well. The movement met, and still meets with opposition, from the white people, and many threats have been indulged in prejudicial to to the best interests of the School, such as "burning the building" (Court House) in which we conduct the schools, also by the women, who threaten the "marms" with the very inclegant ride upon a rail with the very uncomfortable coat of "tar and feathers." But they did not try to put in practice their threats, being deterred by a squad of a dozen soldiers, who the morning that the school commenced, marched to the court house door, where, fixing their bayonets and stacking arms, they remained until the first days exercise was over. I assure you there was no interruption either, but am confident that it was obviated only by this display of force. I think that in time this prejudice will be somewhat allayed. I hope so. Yours Respectfully,

F. H.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

EQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase a note bearing date about March 14th, 1864, with interest from April 1st, 1864, at three per cent payable April 1st, 1866, given by the subscriber in favor of Adam Fink for six hundred dollars. The above note is for the last payment on a tract of land, and the said Fink has given a general warrant, free of all encumbrances, and the title is yet encumbered. SAMUEL TEETER,

Apl 13 New Enterprise, Bedford Co., Pa.

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE.

1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford, Pa.

By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS' RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

NOTICE—The executive committees of the several Boroughs and Townships, for the collecting of funds and statistics for the monument in memory of the deceased soldiers of Bedford Co., are respectfully urged to take immediate action in the matter, so as to be able to make a full report on Monday of next Court week, (April 30.) Some of the townships are working energetically and have already secured large subscriptions. The enterprise only needs to be presented to the people, to secure a like action on the part of all our citizens. C. N. HICKOK,

Chairman of Central Committee.

April 6.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures RUPTURE, frees the cord from all pressure; will never rust, break, limber, chafe, or become filthy, (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber); spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,
ap6: 1 mo. 1347 Chestnut St., Philad'a., Pa.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at April Term, 1866, (30th day.)

Theo. Kinton vs. Joseph Mortimore et al
Mich'l Thomas vs. John S Kelly et al
Wm Fahner vs Wm Overacker.
Mary Hallar vs Jos. Gonden et al
Dan'l Armel vs Jno. C. Riffle.
Jno. W. Beeler's, Adm'r vs Dr. B. F. Harry.
Jno Black et al vs Cath Tricker.
Mary Etta Smith vs. Geo. W. Figard.
Certified April 2, 1866.

ap6 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, (30th day) A. D. 1866:

Peter F Lehman, *Foreman*, Samuel W. Statler, John C. Black, Josiah M. Gephart, John Shafer, Solomon Barley, Simon States, Jesse Griffith, Isaiah Conley, James M Sleek, Henry Clapper, William Chenoweth, Samuel F. Shoup, Hezekiah May, John Johnston, Uriah Melott, Geo. Tewell, D A T Black, D W Mullin, Danl P Beegle, C. W. Asheom, Bernard O'Neal, Thomas J. Croyle, J. H. Wright.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1866.

Attest: ISAAC KENSINGER.
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Commissioners.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same Term:

George Baughman, H. P. Diehl, John Dollard, Henry F. Smith, Uriah Gordon, John Feaster, David Lewis, Samuel Burket, Geo. W. Horn, John Lauderbaugh, G S Mullin, Wm B Ream, Wm J. Householder, Samuel Steel, James Bowser, Rudolph Hoover, William Oster, J. N. Bowser, Henry Koons, John S. Brumbaugh, Francis Grove, G. D. Trout, John Ott, John Taylor, Jeremiah Menser, Jacob Fink, John McCleary, Josiah Miller, Jacob C. Devore, Wm. M. Pearson, Reuben Stone, John H Miller, John Wilhelm, Casper Stroup, Abraham Ritchey, Charles Buck, Zachariah Koons, W. H. Beegle.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commissioners

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The undersigned Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on Friday, May 18th 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, near Geo. Roades' mill in Liberty township. Plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Bedford, or on the premises on the day of letting.

GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY.

Attest: John G. Fisher, clerk. Apl 13, 5t.

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY,
ap16:6t Executors.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below. ap6:tf

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and will present the same to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 30th day of April, 1866, for allowance:

Joseph Foller, Buena Vista.
Bern. O'Neal, Chaneysville.
Joshua J. Shoemaker, Bedford borough.
William H. Cornell, Clearville.
Daniel Ritchey, Hamilton Station.
Joseph B. Stoner, Bloody Run.
Valentine Besserer, Stonerstown.
Catharine Tricker, "
John C. Black, Bloody Run.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford borough.
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry.
Peter Amick, st. Clairsville.
A. J. Snively, Schellsburg borough.
John L. Grove, Bloody Run.
Isaac F. Grove. Bedford.
John Hafer, " township.
Charles Bush, Londonderry.
Jonathan Feightner, Palo Alto.
Henry Weaver, st. Clairsville,
John Cessna, Centerville.
J. A. Raum, Saxton.
Samuel M. Sleek, Pleasantville.
John P. Weaverling, West Providence.
Henry Fluck, Woodberry.
Thomas Reighard, Union township.
Joseph Cessna, Foot of Dry Ridge.
A. J. Pennell, Rainsburg.
Abel Dull, Benna Vista.
Joseph Mortimore, Snake Spring township.
Thomas Price, North Point.
A. G. Allen, Bedford township.
G. W. Figard, Fairplay.
Geo. M. Colvin, Schellsburg.
Samuel Miller Coal Dale.

April 6. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa. and a writ of le. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford on SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate to wit: One tract of land containing 16 acres more or less, adjoining lands of the Hopewell company on the West, and the Juniatta river on the South, situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

ALSO. The fixtures and machinery which were erected at the Coal mines belonging to Wilson and Petriken on six mile run in Broadtop top township in the County of Bedford leased to and operated by Dr. William Brewster, on a tract of adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company and being the same tract of land which Wilson and Petrikin purchased from Thomas J. Horton, the said fixtures and machinery being the Trussell work or dump or shoot erected by said Nathan Horton, for the purpose of conveying Coal from the mine to the Rail Road cars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of A. P. Wilson, R. Bruce Petrikin, and Br. William Brewster.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
April6. Sheriff.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court. On motion of E. F. Kerr, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of George Miller late of the township of Cumberland Valley dec'd., to wit: Louisa intermarried with Levi Valentine, Caroline intermarried with Edward Rice, both living in Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford co.; Margaret intermarried with Alfred Rice, liviug in Allegheny county, Maryland, and Barbara intermarried with William Iames, living in Madison County, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of said Court at Bedford the 15th day of February, A. D. 1866.

April6. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Fifth Monday of April (being the 30th day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 19th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ASTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 6, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Michael Halderbaum, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Jon. Bowser, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Beckley, administrator of the estate of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Shuss, administrator of the estate of Jacob Shuss, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mortimore, Administrator of the estate of George Baughman, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Levi Hardinger, administrator of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd., who was Executor of the last will &c. of David Dicken, late of said tp., dec'd.

The account of John K. Taylor, administrator of the estate of Ambrose K. Taylor, late of Hopewell tp., dec'd.

The account of J. R. Durborrow, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Claar, guardian of Rebecca Claar, who was a daughter of Simon Claar, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of J. R. Durborrow, Esq., Adm'r. of the estate of Wilson Spidle, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Laban Hanks, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Philip Evens ate of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of George W. Points, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Points, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Carper and Christopher Carper, administrators of the estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Carper and Christopher Carper, administrators of the estate of Christina Carper, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Imler, administrator of the estate of Abr'm Imler, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Josiah Imler, administrator of the estate of Isaac M. Imler, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Burley, Executor of the last will &c. of John Burley, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Eliakim P. Blackburn, adm'r of the estate of Isaiah Blackburn, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of J Weisel, Adm'r. of the Estate of Susan Koontz, late of Bedford Tp. dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq, Executor of the last will &c., of the Estate of Emanuel Kegg, late of Colerain Tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Donahoe, Adm'r. of the Estate of Henry Johnson, late of Southampton Tp., dec'd.

The account of David Whetstone, Adm'r. of the Estate of Rebecca Diehl, late of Colerain Tp., dec'd.

The account of D S. Rice, Adm'r. of the estate of Leonard Metz, late of Southampton Tp., dec'd.

The account of J. P. Smith, and S. L. Hammaker, admr's. of the Estate of John Smith, dec'd. who was Guardian of the minor children of Abraham Crouse, dec'd.

The account of John S. and Israel Morris, administrators of the estate of Israel Morris, late of Monroe tp., deceased.

O. E. SHANNON,
ap6: Register.

KINGSFORD'S CELEBRATED CORN STARCH, FARNESTOCK'S FARINA and HOMINY, just received and for sale at the Cheap Bargain store G. R. & W. OSTER.

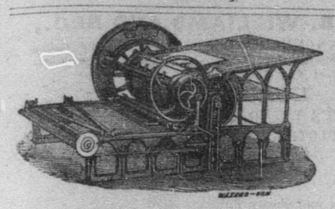
TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 15th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
		Bedford Township.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
150		James Eutriken	5 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51		Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Beltz	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	9 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
403		John Bollman	47 96
402	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	3 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
405		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
62		William Figard	10 50
842		William Lane	188 08
480		C A Reamer	20 32
61		Loy & Patton	8 40
100		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	10 99
393	197	do do	11 09
21	210	Jas Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 60
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap	16 47
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	6 60
438		do do do	7 50
168		do do do	5 04
8		do do do	60
100		do do do	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R R co	46
75		do do do	1 12
250		do do do	22 66
30		John Hinish	32
15		Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19		Peter Kessler	4 12
27		Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
170		Alex King & Co	194 21
135		J N Lane's heirs & W Foster	182 74
338		do do & Chivingston	834 07
200		do do & J Kerr	59 13
404		John N Lane & Co	12 12
440		John N Lane	157 80
400		John N Lane & Co	47 00
125		do do	8 78
400		do do	17 15
408		do do	59 32
210		do do	6 30
135		John McCanles	16 20
50		Rev P E Phelps	4 26
220		Phelps & Russell	40 75
119		James Patton	6 09
165		do do	9 46
12		William Rogers	1 80
8		do do	1 20
267		Jos Richardson & Shreaves	31 00
63		do do	10 67
175		P A Wilson & McCanles	38 50
289		P A Wilson	38 68
11		Warsing & Evans	36 00
100		Naomi Fisher	34 00
110		Castner, Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90		John A Canada	38 15
70		Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135		John W Whitney	45 16
50		do do	21 25
30		do do	9 75
		Colerain.	
90		Jos & Eml Diehl	81
437		Arthur Brown	1 28
		Cumberland Valley.	
50		James Heyden	56
106	117	Wm M Hall	52
400		James Smith	11 88
		Harrison.	
412		Danl Hinkle	1 36
349		John Tiernan	96
42	56	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75		Andrew P Miller	1 92
		Hopewell.	
200		John Corby	2 40
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞ If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞ If you want employment, advertise.

☞ If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞ If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞ If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

UNION MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Union men of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on Tuesday evening of Court week, being the first day of May, next. All those who are in favor of maintaining the laws and perpetuating the Union of States, the Union saved by the blood of loyal men, and wrenched from the control of insurgent traitors, all who are in favor of standing by our representatives in Congress, all who are opposed to the demagoguery of the magistrate who does not hesitate to demand that traitors whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of treason shall be reclothed with more than their former powers, all who are in favor of standing by the soldiers who have achieved our glorious victories, and all who desire the election of that tried and true hero, Major General John W. Geary, are earnestly invited to attend. LET THERE BE A GRAND RALLY!

Hon. John Cessna, Col. Fr. Jordan and Gen. W. H. Koontz are expected to address the meeting.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chn.
M. A. POINTS, Sec'y.

☞ We are Compelled to hold over the advertisement of Geo. Blymyer & Co. this week owing to the lateness of the hour at which it was handed in. In the meantime the public can enjoy a rare treat by calling on them at their old and new stand.

☞ The subscribers to the fund to procure Bass for the Juniata will meet in the Grand Jury room on next Saturday evening for the purpose of transacting important business.

☞ Mrs. E. V. Mowry may not be able to open her new fancy store for several days yet. She will promptly inform her patrons when she will be ready to receive them.

☞ We have made diligent inquiry after Plastering Lath wherever we have thought that they could be had. We hope somebody will accommodate us with at least one thousand within the next two or three days.

☞ A Temperance Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on next Wednesday evening, where all the friends of the cause are invited to attend. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Robert F. Sample.

☞ At a regular meeting of Bedford Lodge, No. 148, of the I. O. of Good Templars on last Monday evening, H. Nicodemus, Moses A. Points, Jacob C. Yeager and J. R. Durborrow were elected delegates to a Temperance Convention to be held in Hollidaysburg, on the 17th of May, next.

☞ The attention of the Union Republicans of Bedford county is called to the Meeting to be held on Tuesday evening of Court week. The time has arrived for the Union men to prepare for the coming October contest. Let the meeting be numerously attended and the good work started. An important election is rapidly approaching and if we desire to be successful upon our local ticket we must begin to organize without delay. Immediately after Court let Geary Clubs be formed in every district. It is only through thorough organization that we can expect to succeed. We must not hesitate a single day longer. If we desire to redeem the county we must make an early effort and a determined one. Friends prepare for the contest.

IMPORTANT ACT.—The following act relative to the exemption of persons who have been in the military service of the United States, from paying their bounty taxes, became a law on the 30th of March last:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons, who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served there for a period of nine months, in the war to suppress rebellion and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service, on account of wounds, or physical disability, contracted in such service and their property, and the widows and orphans of such persons and their property, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and *per capita* tax levied, or to be levied, for the paying of bounties to volunteers, in the several counties of this commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines.

☞ The Edinburgh Review for January comes to us freighted as usual with scholastic criticisms, metaphysics, politics, &c., among the most interesting of which we find "The Youth of Cardinal Mazarin one of the most brilliant diplomatists of the Seventeenth century. "Recent changes in the Art of War" and "Extension of the Franchise." The other articles are "Modern Fresco Painting," "Public Galleries and Irresponsible Boards" "An Economist of the Fourteenth Century," "Boner's Transylvania," "Was Shakspeare a Roman Catholic," "Corn and Cattle," "The Erkman-Chatrian Novels," "Mary Tudor and Brandon Duke of Suffolk." Reprinted by Ticknor & Fields, 38 Walker street New York.

EVERY SATURDAY.—This Journal of choice reading makes its regular appearance every week upon our table presenting the best selections from foreign current literature.

It is a delightful fireside companion and should be in the hands of every lover of choice literature. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

SALARY OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—It is strange that citizens or directors should grudge their county Superintendent a liberal salary. His duties are laborious and important, and it is idle to expect any one to discharge them faithfully unless he is paid for it. Some of the candidates who will be before the convention on next Tuesday, in their inordinate greed for the office, have offered to take it at half the present salary. We trust that such quackery will not be permitted to influence the minds of directors. Such an offer is *prima facia* evidence that he who makes it is either incompetent or means to neglect his duties. If the duties of the office are faithfully discharged such a salary will not pay indispensable expenses by nearly a hundred dollars; and it will be hard we think, to find any one who is fool enough to suppose that these gentlemen propose to do the work and pay a hundred dollars besides for the luxury of being County Superintendent. He who takes the the office at such a price must either neglect his duties or lose money. It is not difficult to foresee which he will do.

It will be seen by reference to the School laws (Old Edition Page 81, New Edition Page 127) that the salary of the County Superintendent is not paid by the county nor out of moneys belonging to the county. It is paid by the State. It is a mere trifle to the county, hardly worth noticing at all. If the present salary were reduced five hundred dollars, that sum would not be added to the State appropriation coming to this county. It would simply remain in the general school fund and be distributed throughout the State in proportion to the number of taxables. There are 642,291 taxables in the State. Dividing $500 dollers among them gives each taxable. 00077. There are 6.037 taxables in this county. Hence out of $500 this county would get but $4.65. Thus it is, that to increase the salary of the county Superintendent of this county $500 would only diminish the State appropriation belonging to the county $4.65. To diminish the salary $500 would add only 4.65 to the appropriation belonging to the county Why then should we grudge a liberal salary? Our richer and more liberal neigbors will on next Tuesday vote their Superintendents fat salaries, just as they have always done before. These salaries we must help to pay even if we did not pay our own superintendent a single dollar. Under such circumstances if we should reduce our salary to a mere pittance, we should simply be laughed at for our stupidity. But we have no fears of this, we feel confident that a man will be elected who is thoroughly competent, and who will devote all his time to the discharge of his duties, and that he will be well paid for his services.

We print below the law with regard to the qualifications county superintendents elect must possess before they can be commissioned:

479. *Irreproachable moral character is essential, and will not be dispensed with.* This is as much a professional qualification of the teacher and of the officer who presides over teachers, as it is in any other profession. Habitual or frequent intemperance, gambling dishonesty, or any other immorality, that would degrade a minister of the gospel from his position, will prevent the issue of the commission of county superintendents. Sufficient health and vigor of the body to bear the labors of the office are also indispensable.

480. *The "literary and scientific acquirments" acquired by the law*, will be held, in all cases hereafter to mean sufficient scholarship to enable the applicant to give sound and thorough instruction in all the studies taught in every common school of the county, from the lowest to the to the highest; and consequenty to examine teachers in any and all branches.

481. *The "skill in the art of teaching," specified*, will be held to embrace a sound knowledge of the theory of teaching, as set forth in the usually read works on the subject and "the methods thereof," (No. CLIV,) as practiced in good schools.

482. *The "experience in the art of teaching," demanded by the law*, will hereafter be taken to mean actual epperience in teaching a common or other school, within the preceding six years, as a professional and not as an occasional employment, and for a sufficient length of time to have imparted the requisite degree of practical knowledge.

483. *The evidence of literary acquirement will be the production of a full professional certificate*, either from a county superintendent in good standing, or a State Normal school—showing, however, the amount and kind of knowledge required by the best schools in the county, and obtained, not for the occasion, but in the regular exercise of the profession; or, in the absence of a certificate, a special examination of the State Superintendent.

484. *These qualifications will be required hereafter*, whether the applicant has been selected by a county convention of directors, or is to be appointed by the State Superintendent.

"We published last week an Act which passed the House of Representatives during the session now closed, for the adjudication of military claims, which reads as follows: "That the provisions of the Act for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims, approved April 16, 1862, and the supplements thereunto, be extended so as cover all species of claims enumerated by said Act and its supplements, that may have arisen subsequent to the passage thereof.'

It now appears, that by some unaccountable oversight the Act was lost sight of and was not acted on by the Senate. This probably occurred during the confusion of adjournment and the consequence is the bill fails to become a law for the present. It will no doubt be adopted by the Senate early in the next session.—*Huntingdon Journal & American.*

For the purpose of getting our Huntingdon cotemporary and many of the friends of the bill in this county "out of the woods" in regard to the failure of the bill above alluded to we would inform them that the Senator from the county of Indiana, chairman of the committee on Military affairs, or claims, (one or the other, we dont know which, nor does it make any material difference as it was sufficient for his purpose that the bill was referred to a committee of which he was chairman,) defeated it by virtue of his position. He pocketed the bill, and kept it securely refusing to produce it until within two or three days of the adjournment of the Senate when he reported it with a negative recomendation. It was then entirely too late to secure its passage over the negative recommendation. We are informed that Gen. White is solely responsible for its failure. The General is an aspirant if we are not mistaken and the good people who had scores of horses and other property taken over in this district will remember him when the time comes.

THE ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF SEINING AND THE DESTRUCTION OF BASS.—The Legislature at its last session passed the following act prohibiting Seining and the destruction of Bass fish in the waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata and its tributaries We would exhort all real sportsmen to see that the law is rigidly enforced:

AN ACT To prevent fishing with seines and to protect Bass fish in the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*: That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to fish with seines in the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries, under such penalties as are hereafter provided.

SECTION 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to cause the destruction of any Bass fish, in said waters, by reason of the erection of any dams or fish baskets or by the setting of any dip or set nets, or by spearing or angling for said Bass fish for the period of five years from the passage of this act.

SECTION 3. That any person wilfully violating any of the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for each and every offence, the same to be recovered before a justice of the peace, by an action of debt in the name of the Commonwealth, with costs of suit, and to be appropriated to the school fund of the district in which the offence shall have been committed, and the prosecutor thereof is hereby made a competant witness upon the trial of said case.

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.—An English paper tells us a little story of the Princess Alexandra, which admirably illustrates her domestic habits, her amiable disposition, and kindness of heart. Crossing the hall of Marlborough House late one afternoon, a few days before Christmas, Her Royal Highness observed a young girl of singularly delicate and refined appearance, waiting, and also standing, though evidently fatigued and faint.

The Princess kindly told her to sit down, asked her errand, and discovered that she had brought some little garment which had been ordered for the children, and which the Princess, who is much interested in Sewing Machines, and understands their merits, had desired should be made on the Grover & Baker Machine. Interested in the modest intelligent appearance, and gentle manner of the girl, Her Highness desired her to follow her to her room, which she did, without the remotest idea who the beautiful condescending lady was.

After an examination of the articles, the Princess asked who it was had executed the work? The girl modestly confessed that she herself had done the most of it. The Princess said it was done very nicely, and finally drew from her protege the simple facts of her condition; how she had an invalid mother, whom she was obliged to leave all alone, while she went to the shop to work; how the fashionable rage for the Grover & Baker Sewing had suggested to her to become a finished operator on the Grover & Baker Machine, with the hope; oh! very, very far distant, that some time she might own a machine of her own, and be able to work at home, and earn something more than bread for her poor sick mother.

The Princess rang the bell, ordered a bottle of wine, some biscuit and oranges to be packed and brought to her. Meantime she had asked the wondering, bewildered child, for she was little more, where she lived, and took down the address upon her tablets with her own hand. She then gave her the delicacies which had been put into a neat little basket, and told her to take them to her mother.

On Christmas morning, into the clean apartment of the invalid mother and her astonished and delighted daughter, was borne a handsome Sewing Machine, with a slip of paper, on which were the words: "*A Christmas Gift, from Alexandra.*"—*Boudoir.*

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MAY.—The contents of the May number of the Atlantic Monthly are of varied interest.

"The Harmonists," by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," is a sketch of the village of Economy, founded by the followers of Rapp, on the Ohio, early in this century. A slight thread of fiction connects the different facts of history and description.

"Abraham Davenport" is a poem by Whittier.

Miss Field's recollections of "The last days of Walter Savage Landor" are continued, and this instalment is full of desultory anecdote of the old poet, whose opinions of Shelley, Milton, and Dante, are given as he expressed them in conversation.

"To-morrow" is a sonnet by Longfellow.

Five chapters of "Doctor Johns" follow, and the story draws near its conclusion.

The "Passages from Hawthorne's Note Book" are of special interest on account of the glimpses given of the life of Hawthorne at Brook Farm, and the reader will find in them the original sketch of one of the most beautiful scenes of the Blithedale Romance.

In "The Fenian Idea," Miss Frances Power Cobbe touches upon the grievances real, and imagined, of Ireland, and shows that the Fenian Idea is based altogether upon the latter.

Mrs. Stowe, in the fifth "Chimney-Corner" paper, discourses of "The Sources of Beauty in Dress."

"Edwin Booth" is a close and critical study by Edmund C. Stedman, of the great actor's genius.

Mrs. Akers contributes a poem entitled "Among the Laurels."

An instalment of Mr. Reade's "Griffith Gaunt" follows; and then we have a plea for return to specie payments, by E. H. Derby in the article entitled "What will it cost us?" This is a very careful paper, and bases its reasoning upon the facts and figures of the United States Revenue Commission.

"Mephistophelean" is a brief little satirical paper by Chas. J. Sprague.

"Mr. Hosea Biglow's Speech in March Meeting," is the title of a pungent Biglow Paper, by James Russel Lowell. The President's recent acts and speeches give Mr. Lowell occasion to embody, in the racy and grotesque language of Hosea Biglow, the common sense and true feeling of all loyal men concerning the situation of the country.

"Question of Monuments" is a short paper by W. D. Howells, discussing the means of commemorating the men and events of the war.

The usual "Reviews and Literary Notices" follow. Published by Tickner & Fields, Boston.

THE GALAXY is the title of a new candidate for public favor in the illustrated Magazine line to be published at New York on the 1st and 15th of each month, at 25 cents a number, or $6 per year of 24 numbers. The first number is on our table, containing. The Claverings, by Anthony Trollope, with an illustration; Giants, Dwarfs and Faries; Childe Harold; A Chapter from a Noble Life; Archie Lovel, by Mrs. Edwards; Spring—1866, with on illustration; A Winter with the American Peripatetics; John Ryland's Wife; Nebulae; and these serial stories will be varied by the publication of others equally meritorious. The shorter stories, sketches, essays, and poetry of The Galaxy will be by the best American writers, with many of whom arrangements have already been made, and the editor has now in hand articles from Carl Benson, (Charles Astor Bristed,) Dr. H. W. Draper, Fitz-Hugh Ludlow, Professor Blot, E. C. Stedman, Miss Rose Terry, Miss Kate Field, The Author of "Emily Chester," Frances Power Cobbe (of England,) and others well known in American Literature. The authors will write over their own names or initials, and will be allowed abundant latitude in the expression of their opinions. It is got up in beautiful style with an ornamental cover, and we have no doubt will at once take rank among the best magazines published. The American News Co., New York, are general agents.

THE LADIES FRIEND.—Among the embellishments for May are the fine suggestive picture, "The Return of the Swallows:" a showy, picturesque and tasteful Fashion Plate, comprising costumes for riding and other lively, out door amusements, the wood-cut "Cloverbobs," illustrating the story "How Dr. Rounder beat his Boys;" and "The Bird-Lover," accompanied by a pleasing sketch. The patterns for dress are unusually captivating. An Evening Boddice, a promenade Jacket with Hood, a Morning Dress, an Evening Toilette, an Embroidered Apron, Hats, Caps and Head-dresses, patterns for knitting, Crochet, &c. are among them. The stories are as usual varied and excellent. Una Locke contributes "Brave Heart of a Woman: Emilie Lester Leigh. "Life's Saddest Loss;" Tracy Towne the lively sketch "No Pains, No Gains;" August Bell the quaint and charming story "Behind a Sofa;" Mrs. M. F. Ames "Why he became Governor;" and Emma B. Ripley the conclusion of the interesting story of "Zillah." Then there are poems by Florence Percy, Phila H. Case, Mrs. Annie Bache, Mrs. Anne Sears Fiske, and others; and in conclusion, editorials, book notices, receipts and fashions.

Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one *gratis*). $16. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums.* Single numbers for sale by the news dealers. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

BLACKWOODS' MAGAZINE for March is on our table. To American readers the most interesting portion of its contents are "The Position of the Government and their Party," and "Reform of the Bank of England." The former, as showing the spirit in which the Tories discuss the conduct of the Government under the management of the Liberals; the latter as showing the defects of the present English Banking system and proposing reforms, is interesting to all concerned or interested in monetary matters as our monetary system is more nearly allied to the English than any other; both articles are well worthy a perusal. In the field of fiction Miss "Majoribanks" and "Sir Brook Fossbroke" afford amusing and interesting reading, to which we might perhaps without impropriety add "Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence," "A Religious Novel" and "Part XVII of the inimitable "O, Dowd," papers make up the number. Reprinted by Leonard Scott & Co. 38 Walker Street, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., April 26.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	37
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	15a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	18
Oats	35	Sides	20
Flaxseed	1.75	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.25	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	20	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

On the evening of the first of April, 1866, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. ASAHEL WALKER, a private of Company A, 84th Regt. P. V., to Miss AMANDA WILSON both of St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pa.

On the evening of the 17th of April, inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM SLEEK, a sergeant of Company D, 138th Regt., P. V., to Miss JULYANN McGREGOR both of St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pa.

On the evening of the 19th of April, inst., by the same, Capt. HEZEKIAH HAMMER of Company K, 55th Regt., P. V., of Union township, to Miss SARAH TAYLOR of St. Clair township, Bedford county, Pa.

At the Friend's Cove Parsonage, April 11th, 1866, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. WILLIAM DITCH of the vicinity of Waynesboro, Franklin county, Pa., and Miss MARY AMANDA STUCKEY, of Friend's Cove this county.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE KOONTZ wife of Frederick Koontz of Bedford township, aged 25 years 11 months and 2 days.

On the 17th inst., Mr. JCHN CROYL of Bedford township, aged 76 years 10 months and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VERERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this; all those applying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

Bedford, April 27, tf.

WANTED! Agents. Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the Celebrated **Common Sense Family Sewing Machine** PRICE $18.00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for discriptive Circulars. Address SECOMB & CO, Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

April 27 1m.

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGAR

HARTLEY & METZGAR

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machining Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Glass, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGAR.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and traw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti* Cog *Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzgar's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest, and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the *"common truck,"* try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley & Metzgar's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 *GREEN CASTLE* Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzgar, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARMER MOWERS" for sale by Hartley & Metzgar. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheaper and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for *Mineral Water*, at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS lines etc, etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

50 *BEREA GRIND STONES* and fixtures at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST White Wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGAR'S TO get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED. OLD Merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up. That many people are so mean, after you have credited them that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off" and spend their money or run up accounts at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and woman who owes me by book acct. or note to PAY me now. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men, pay if you can; if you can't pay, settle someway. I will sue only those who don't seem to want to pay and quit me because I dun them. Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they will favor the new firm of HARTLEY & METZGAR, they will try to do right.

Respectfully
W. HARTLEY.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.
The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

E. V. MOWRY.

April 27, 3mo.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

THE SALEM LEG.

Under the Patronage of the United States Government. Models of this superior leg may be seen at the Agency of the SALEM LEG COMPANY. No. 33 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Call and see them, or send for a circular containing full information. Apl. 27, 1m.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, including all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia.
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES
OF THE
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Artemas Bennet, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. S. BENNET,
ARTEMAS S. BENNET,
ap20:6t Executors.

REVENUE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the returns for the year ending the 31st day Dec. 1865, on incomes, will be called for in a few days by the assessors of Revenue for the county of Bedford. All persons therefore liable to the tax will be prepared to make their return under oath or affirmation. THOS. HUGHES,
ap20:2t Ass. Ass'r 15th Div.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville, April 17:tf.

MRS. TATE and MISS REA have returned from the City with the

MOST BEAUTIFUL

Assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this, they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as a

Practical Milliner.

And having also arranged to have a

MANTUA MAKER

from one of the city establishments, they are confident, they can offer to their customers, assurances of

SATISFACTION,

which cannot be surpassed.

April 20 :tf.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—

A SECOND HAND PIANO.

Inquire of

APril 13, 3t. C. N. HICKOK,

ESTATE OF ISAAC GROVE, dec'd.

I notify all persons interested that I will make application at next April Court for discharge as Administrator of said estate.

JOHN L. GROVE,
ap16:4t Administrator.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domesti Merchandise in the County of Bedford, for the year 1866, as appraised and classified by the appraiser of mercantile taxes:

Bedford Borough.

Names.	*Class.*	*Taxes.*
Mrs. V B Tate, store,	14	$7 00
M. & G. Reimund, store,	14	7 00
G R & W Oster, "	13	10 00
A B Cramer & Co "	18	10 00
T H & N G Lyons "	14	7 00
Peter A Reed "	14	7 00
Mrs M Fetterly "	14	7 00
S & W shuck "	14	7 00
do do fancy "	14	7 00
Robert Fyan "	14	7 00
J M Shoemaker "	14	7 00
Wm Hartley, hardware,	14	7 00
Geo Blymire & Son	14	7 00
D Mc Blymire & Co	14	7 00
B F Harry, drugs,	14	7 00
J L Lewis, "	14	7 00
Defibaugh & Fisher	14	7 00
J H Hutton	14	7 00
Isaac Lepple, clothing	14	7 00
Mrs Carn & Co	14	7 00
Mrs Shafer & Diehl	14	7 00
Hammond & Riffle	14	7 00
George Murdorff	14	7 00
Mrs E V Mowry, fancy	14	7 00
Miss Urilla Smith	14	7 00
Jacob Bollinger, confectionery,	14	7 00
Henry Irwin, store,	14	7 00
H C Reamer, grocery,	14	7 00
John G Minnich, eating house,	14	10 00
David Brode, " "	14	10 00
McMullen & Co " "	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co., bankers,		10 00
Reed & Schell,		10 00
John Harris, eating house,		10 00
Smith & Berkstresser, store,	14	7 00

Bedford Township.

John Yont, distillery,		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs, ten pins,		7 50
Do do do billiards,		7 50
Wm Wolf, confectionery		5 00
Peter H Reed, store,	14	7 00

Broad Top Township.

Eichelberger & Lowry, store,	14	7 00
Langdon & Glezier, store,	14	7 00
Alfred Evans, confectionery		5 00
D Dunn	14	7 00
R B Wigton, store,	14	7 00
Richard Langdon, store,	14	7 00
Mr Chilcott "	14	7 00
Frazer & Brother		7 00
D Roland, store,	14	7 00
Magahan, eating house,		10 00
W D Reese, " "		10 00

Cumberland Valley Township.

D K Anderson, store,	14	7 00
Wm Laney "	14	7 00
Notinghain & Co, distillery,		15 00

Colerain Township.

A C James, store,	14	7 00
He

Farm, Garden & Household.

☞ The following hint to wool growers, if attended to in washing wool will almost invariably insure good rolls from the carding machines. Clip your sheep before the next growth is long enough to interfere with the shears in clipping. Wash your wool in water mix in the water a quart of chamber lye and a handful of salt, then rinse it in clean water. Hand-pick your wool well, but if any of the fleeces are fleece-grown or matted be sure and keep them by themselves. One fleece so matted will spoil one hundred. If you grease your own wool, as many do, take one pound of clean lard to ten pounds of wool, unless the wool be colored, such as walnut brown, then it will require a little more.

WOOL CARDER.

THINGS A FARMER SHOULD NOT DO.

A farmer should not break up more land than he can cultivate thoroughly; half-tilled land is always growing poorer, while well-tilled land is constantly improving. A thrifty and prudent farmer will not devote his sole attention to the improvement of certain fields on his farm, because the land is easy to work; and let other portions of his premises go uncultivated, and grow nothing but brush, bogs, briars and stones.

A farmer should never have more cattle, horses or other animal stock than he can keep in good order. An animal in good order at the beginning of winter is already half wintered. Nor should he let his cattle endure the chilling storms of winter in an open yard or field, whilst a few dollars expended in the way of making comfortable stables would amply repay him in saving of fodder, and afford a greater amount of milk.

A farmer should never depend too much on his neighbors for what he can by careful management produce on his own land. He should not make it a common practice to either buy or beg fruit while he can plant trees and cultivate them on his own ground—nor annoy his neighbors by borrowing tools to work with, while he can make or buy them. "The borrower is servant to the lender."

A farmer should never be so immersed in political matters as to neglect doing his various kinds of work in due season, and to snug up matters and things for winter; nor should he be so inattentive to politics as to remain ignorant of those great questions of national and state policy which will always agitate more or less a free people.

A farmer should not be continually borrowing his neighbor's newspaper, while he can easily save money enough, by curtailing some little extravagance, to subscribe and pay for one or more of his own.

A farmer should never refuse a fair price for anything he wishes to sell. I have known men to refuse a dollar and a half for a bushel of corn, and after keeping it five or six months they were glad to get a dollar for it. I have known farmers to refuse to take a fair marketable price for their butter, and after keeping it three or four months they concluded to sell it for only two-thirds of the price which they were first offered. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

A farmer should not allow his wood-pile to be reduced down to the "shorts," merely drawing a little by piecemeal and green at that. He must expect to encounter the sour looks of his wife and family, and perhaps be compelled (in a series of lectures) to learn that the man who provides green wood to burn in the winter, has not measured the first rules of domestic economy. Nor should he employ some "botch" mason to build his chimney "upside down" so that his family will be nearly smoked out of the house and the walls of the room become as yellow as saffron.

A farmer should not let his buildings look as old as the hills, and go to decay, while he can easily afford the means to keep them in good repair; nor should he allow tattered clothes and old hats to be stuffed in the windows, in place of glass. If he does, he need not be alarmed if he acquires the reputation of a mean man, or one who tarries long where liquor is sold by the glass.

A farmer should not be contented with dilapidated looking fences on his farm, so as to tempt his cattle to become unruly and destroy his crops, while he has plenty of opportunities and materials to make or keep them in repair.—*Working Farmer.*

CORN CULTURE.

A writer in the Country Gentleman gives the result of his experiments in corn planting as follows:

"I selected six rows side by side, and counted fifty hills on each row, and marked and numbered each lot. It had no treatment previous to the shoots appearing above the ground, save that in common with the whole field, viz, the ground thoroughly ploughed with a Michigan large subsoil plough, and well rotted manure on the surface was dragged in.

"Lot No. 1 received a small handful of unleached ashes to each hill. Lot No. 2 receiving nothing. Lot No. 3 received a small handful of ashes and Western plaster, mixe before applying. Lot No. 4 recived a like quantity of "lime dust," or the refuse lime, ashes &c., from the patent kilns. Lot No. 5 received Western plaster. Lot No. 6 the same quantity of a compost of night soil, ashes and lime. Each lot was harvested by it self, and when dry weighed as follows: number one, 69 lbs.: number 2, 55 lbs.; number 3, 67½ lbs.; number 4, 52 lbs.; number 5, 62½ lbs.; number 6, 57½ lbs.

WORTH KNOWING.

Last spring I took a small quantity of seed corn and soaked it in a solution of saltpetre, and to test it planted five rows through the middle of a naturally moist piece with seed thus prepared. Now for the result: The five rows planted with corn soaked in the saltpetre yielded more than twenty rows planted in the usual way. The five rows were untouched by the wire worm, while the remainder of the field suffered badly from their depredations, and I should judge that not a single kernel saturated with the salpetre was touched by the worm, while almost every hill in the rest of the piece suffered more or less. The worms are a little kind of squeamish in regard to eating anything that comes in their way; hence I wish to lay the fact before the agricultural reader, and hope it will be carefully tested the coming season, as the cost is comparatively nothing when put alongside of two or three acres of corn nearly ruined by these pests. All moist lands are more or less filled with them, and many farmers dare not plant corn on them, for they say the wire worm will spoil their crop; hence they will let it lie unimproved year after year, when it might be made to produce a bountiful crop.

Tuftonborough, N. H. [illegible] HERSEY.

—*Germantown Telegraph.*

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

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Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

BEEFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said county:

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Moser, late of Londonderry township, deceased, to wit: Peter F. Lehman, Esq., guardian of John Albin Moser, Hellery Moser, Mary Ellen Moser and Sarah Elizabeth Moser, children and heirs of William Moser, who was an heir of the said Daniel Moser, dec'd, Sarah, wife of John Evans, of Londonderry township, Juliann, of same township, Nathaniel and Jeremiah Moser, of same township, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 5th Monday, 30th day, of April next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of Daniel Moser, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the Orphans' Court.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford the day and year aforesaid.

O. E. SHANNON,
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff. Clerk.
mar30:4t.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE!

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

JOHN C. RIFFLE, vs. PETER F. LEHMAN, esq Adm'r of the estate of Thomas Riffle, dec'd. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 49, Nov. Term, 1865.

And now, February 12th, 1866, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon P. F. Lehman, Esq., Administrator, and the widow and heirs of Thomas Riffle, dec'd, to appear and show cause why the above judgment, amounting to $206.13 with interest from 21st Dec. 1865, and costs, $6.75, should not be set off or allowed as a credit to an amount sufficient to satisfy the balance due by the Plaintiff, on a recognizance given by him after proceedings on partition on the estate of Jacob Riffle, dec'd, and payed at the widows death to the said Thomas Riffle, on the sum of $358 88, dated 4th May, 1858.

Said rule returnable at Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 20th day of April next.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and official seal same day. O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

mar30

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

1866. PHILADELPHIA **WALL PAPERS.** 1866.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
manufacturers of
Paper Hangings and Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. Always in Store, a large stock of
LINEN AND OIL SHADES.

mar2:3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
feb23:3m Huntingdon, Pa

J. R. DURBORROW..... JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

MISS KATE BEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call.
nov3:1yr

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Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:4y

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MEERSCAUM MANUFCTURERS,
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Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for Circular. Pipes $6 to $80 each.
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AGENTS WANTED.—$175 PER MONTH.—something entirely new. The Photograph Case and Family Record. This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for Circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO.,
mar30:1m Manufacturers, 614 Chestnut st. Phil.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office"

J. L. LEWIS,
Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities, with a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COIL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.
Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purist quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Cologne, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c.

Of STATIONERY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also, a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market. Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 156,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees, raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,65:1yr.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS	
Accom.	A. M.	Express. P. M.		Accom. P. M.	Express M. P.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrive
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54		Markiesburg	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.
5 55	9 49		Saxton	10 00	4 05
	Leaves.				Arrives
	10 00				
	10 20		Riddlesburg		3 35
	10 28		Hopewell		3 27
	10 46		Piper's Run		3 09
	11 18		Hamilton		2 47
	10 31		Bloody Run		2 34
	Arrives				Leaves.
	11 35		Mount Dallas		2 30
			SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
	Leaves				
	10 40		Saxton		3 50
	10 55		Coalmont		3 35
	11 00		Crawford		3 25
	Arrives				3 25
	11 00		Dudley		
			Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, Nov. 13, 1865.:tf

628 **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628
Hopkin's "Own Make,"
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round,—26 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—32 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

☞ Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.
☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
March 9, 1866—4m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Suppp ly of BOOTS & SHOES
of the best quality, just opened at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer.

The subscriber having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Penn'a.
Nov. 3,:6m. WM. DIBERT.

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SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.
Organized under a Special Charter from the State of Pennsylvania.

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San Antonio, Nye county, Nevada.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
809 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CAPITAL STOCK.....**$1.000.000**
20,000 shares---PAR VALUE, $50 EACH.
Present Subscription Price, $40 pr share.
ALL STOCK UNASSESSABLE.

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DANIEL PETERS, Esq., Trenton, N. J.
CONSULTING MINEROLOGIST,
EUGENE N. RIOTTE, Esq., Austin City; Nevada.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of prosecuting the business of Silver Mining on a thoroughly legitimate basis, devoid of all attempts at speculation. Their property comprises six (6) separate, distinct, Silver-bearing Ledges or Lodes in San Antonio Mining District, Nye county, Nevada, in the richest portion of the celebrated "Reese-river Region," and admirably located in every respect for profitable mining. These Silver Mines are known respectively as the CÆSAR, CICERO, SHAKESPEARE, SHAY and CURTIS, PALESTINE and MACEDON LEDGES, and the property of the Company consists of an original location of 1,000 feet along the course of each vein, or a grand total of SIX THOUSAND FEET OF MINING GROUND. The Secretary of the Company has visited these mines in company with several experienced miners and mining engineers, and given them a thorough examination. Full particulars in regard to their inexhaustible wealth and resources will be furnished on application at the Principal Office,

809 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

where also can be seen the richest cabinet of silver ores, silver bullion, &c., ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. Abundant evidence of the most satisfactory and conclusive character has been furnished the Board of Directors in regard to the wealth and permanence of the mines. The title to the property has been subjected to the most careful examination, and found to be perfect in particular—of which fact the highest official endorsements have been obtained. The Company have secured the services of a thoroughly experienced Mining Superintendent (a resident of Nevada), who is already engaged in the extraction of ore from the mines. As soon as the working capital of the Company is secured, the erection of permanent and efficient reduction works will be commenced.

The six silver-bearing ledges belonging to this Company range in width from three to fifteen feet, and assays of average ore from near the surface range from *one hundred to over one thousand dollars per ton in silver.*

No other Silver Mining Company has yet been organized in the Atlantic States with such an absolute assurance of success, and those who are fortunate enough to secure stock in the MACEDON SILVER MINING COMPANY will rerp a munificent reward, in the shape of early and unexampled dividends, and the consequent rapid enhancement of the market value of the Stock.

A full Prospectus of the Company will be issued previous to January 1st.

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LADIES' FURS,
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Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets and Jeans, Wool and
Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
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Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT
DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
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feb2:1y

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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams and Brother is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons owing accounts or notes to said Firm will please call and settle immediately as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection.

J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, Pa. March 16, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
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